

Description of a new species of Hyla from Georgia.

By JOHN LE CONTE.

During the last spring, whilst I was residing in the lower country of Georgia, it was my good fortune to meet with three specimens of the animal described below. One of them was taken in the water of a pine barren pond, another was found in a cavity of a sand pit, and the third upon a tree in the forest.

This *Hyla* is remarkable for its size, approaching in this respect to those found in tropical regions. Two of them were of a greenish dusky; the second, who had concealed himself in a hole in the sand, was of a bright pea green, but in the space of half an hour changed to the color of the others, thus showing a complete possession of the faculty of changing color at will, so remarkable in many of the *Batrachia*.

There yet remain undiscovered and undescribed, in Georgia, three species of this genus, which have as yet eluded my search. The notes of these are remarkably distinct from those of others; I may hereafter be fortunate enough to obtain them.

HYLA GRATIOSA.

Coarsely granulate both above and beneath. Color above varying at the will of the animal from bright green to cinereous and to greenish dusky, with roundish spots or irregular blotches of darker, or speckled with variously shaped dots of the same, all of them with some few small yellow irregularly disposed spots on the back and sides. Beneath whitish, more or less inclining to yellow or orange. Upper lip white, or white varied with green or dusky; lower lip sometimes whitish, at others of the color of the back; in some a white line extends from the upper lip along the side to the insertion of the hind leg, in others the sides are variegated with rounded spots of darker, and no line visible. Irids black varied with golden; tympanum copper-colored, a considerable depression between the nostrils and the eyes. Chin varied with dusky or green, with a slight fold at the bottom; transverse space between the arms smooth, without any granulations. Arms and legs barred, with darker, yellowish or reddish on the under side, the former smooth beneath, the latter granulate on the posterior half; the under side of the posterior half of the thighs is smooth. Disks of the toes very large.

Length of head and body 2·5 inches; humerus ·6; autibrachium ·6; hand ·75; femur 1·2; tibia 1·15; foot 1·6.

Notes on the Reptiles in the collection of the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

By EDWARD HALLOWELL, M. D.

It is not surprising that, among the reptiles of the Academy, which it has required more than forty years to bring to its present although incomplete condition, and which is now for the first time in process of classification and arrangement, there should be many new species that do not appear to exist even in the large European collections. It is possible, however, that some of these may be mere varieties, or they may be already known; but after careful inquiry, I have not been able to make them out as such, and the interests of science, it appears to me, will be best subserved by their publication, even should the account of them hereafter be found to contain a few errors.

Fam. CAMELEONIDÆ.

LÉZARDS CAMÉLÉONIENS OU SAURIANS CHÉLOPODEL, Dum. et Bib.

Among the *Cameleonidæ* in the collection of the Academy, we find two which differ from any of those described in the work of Duméril and Bibron, and in the Memoir of Prof. Aug. Duméril, in the *Archiv. du Museum*, tome vi., p. 210. Neither are they found in the Catalogue of the Lacertians of the British Museum,

by Mr. Gray. They may be new species, or only varieties of those already determined. Future and more extended observation will settle this point.

CHAMÆLEO GRANULOSUS, nob.

This Chameleon is much larger than any of the specimens we have of *dilepis* or of *gracilis* from W. Africa, resembling somewhat in size the *Ch. pardalis* of Madagascar, but it is not so stout.

Char. Outline of head above oval, somewhat narrower in front than posteriorly; lateral crests not meeting in front; central keel very low, hardly perceptible; spaces on each side, between it and the lateral crest, depressed, slightly rounded, occupied with polygonal tubercles of unequal size; supraciliary ridge high, subcircular; back and upper part of tail denticulated, the denticulations larger near the neck, having there the form of a crest; a crest upon chin, throat and abdomen, none under the tail. Scales upon sides unequal, tubercular; four or five rows of flat quadrangular scales between the dorsal denticulations and the lateral tubercles.

Description. The outline of the head above resembles that of *Chamæleo senegalensis*, but is less narrow in front; the supraciliary crest is also much more elevated; it differs from *gracilis* in having a trace only of the bifurcations of the central keel, and in being covered with tubercles and smooth polygonal scales; the scales, both upon the head and sides of the body, are larger and more tubercular than in *Senegalensis*, the general shape of the head is different, and the present species is considerably larger. It may, however, be only a variety of *Senegalensis*, or perhaps the male. Color greyish, with a tinge of blue upon the abdomen.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 7 lines; breadth above, between the supraciliary crests, 7 lines; length of neck and body to vent 4 inches; of tail 5 inches; total length 10 inches 7 lines.

Habitat. West Africa. One specimen presented by Mr. Cassin.

CHAMÆLEO BURCHELLI.

Char. Rather larger than *C. dilepis*. Outline of head above resembling somewhat that of *Chamæleo pardalis*, but less narrow, prolonged, with lateral crests much more depressed and the interspace more shallow; central keel very low, interspace between it and lateral crests occupied with flattened polygonal scales of unequal size; supraciliary ridge low, the lateral crests not in contact anteriorly; scales upon the sides of the head rather large, flattened, with a slight elevation in the centre, polygonal; back denticulated, more slightly posteriorly; a few spines upon neck; throat and abdomen denticulated; scales of body unequal, tubercular, general shape subrhomboidal, interspersed with very small granules.

Color. In specimen examined greenish, with a lateral yellow stripe.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 5 lines; breadth between supraciliary ridges 6 lines; length of neck and body to vent 3 inches 7 lines; length of tail 4 inches 9 lines; total length 9 inches 9 lines.

Habitat. Fernando Po. One specimen presented by Dr. Burt, U. S. N.

GECKOTIDÆ.

LÉZARDS GECKOTIENS, ou SAURIENS ASCALABOTES, D. & B.

The family Geckotidæ are divided by Dumeril and Bibron into seven genera—1, *Platydactylus*; 2, *Hemidactylus*; 3, *Ptyodactylus*; 4, *Phyllodactylus*; 5, *Sphæriodactylus*; 6, *Gymnodactylus*; 7, *Stenodactylus*. The Geckotians described in this paper belong to the genera *Hemidactylus* and *Gymnodactylus*, the former thus characterized:

HEMIDACTYLUS, Cuvier, Gray, Wagler, Weigmann.

Char. Base of the four or five fingers of each extremity enlarged into a disk,

from the middle of which project the two last phalanges, which are slender. Inferior surface of this disk covered with imbricate feuillets, for the most part, arranged *en chevron*. A longitudinal band of large plates under the tail. (Duméril et Bibron.)

The Hemidactyles are divided by Duméril and Bibron into two sections. 1, the Dactyloperes, with thumbs, as it were, truncated, of which there are two groups—A, with entire subdigital laminae, and B, with divided (echanchrées) subdigital laminae; and 2d, the Dactyloteles, or with five complete fingers narrowed at the point. These are also divided into two groups—A, the D. fissipedes, and B. the D. palmipedes, the latter only having palmated fingers, and comprising but two species, viz.: *H. marginatus* and *H. sebæ*; the former, or the fissipeds, thirteen, inhabiting Malabar, (triædrus.) Phillipines, Isle Maurice, Bombay, (maculatus,) border of the Mediterranean, Toulon, Rome, Sicily, Greece, Senegal. Trebizonde, Chili, Vera Cruz, Buenos Ayres, (vermiculatus,) W. Indies, Cayenne, Brazil, Carthage, Martinique, (mabouia,) Ceylon, (Leschenaultii,) Bengal, Bombay, (Coctæi,) S. Africa, Indian Archipelago, Madagascar, Isle of France, Ceylon, Amboina, Java, Timor, Marianne Islands, (frenatus,) Otaheite, (Garnotii,) and Peru (Peruvianus.)

Sect. Dactyloteles fissipedes, D. & B. (Five nails, fingers and toes free.)

HEMIDACTYLUS FORMOSUS, nob.

Char. Nine inferior labial plates, the two first the largest; mental plate broad, triangular, immediately behind it two quadrangular plates, much smaller than the mental; ten superior labials; 17 femoral pores on each thigh in the males; a broad dark colored blotch bordered with white, upon the back, extending in the form of a crescent to the posterior margin of the orbit; three broad quadrangular brownish blotches, margined with white, upon the back; tail banded with brown; 9 or 10 rows of circular tubercles on each side of the median line of the body.

Description. The head of this remarkable species is large, swollen at the temples, presenting a marked depression along its middle. The nostrils are situated immediately behind the rostral plate, a little above the first labial, and are somewhat triangular in shape; between them, and in contact, are two small narrow plates, behind the rostral, with a smaller one intermediate; the head is covered with small granulations superiorly, the front with tubercles; of the ten superior labial plates, the first is the largest; the inferior margin of the eyelid passes beneath the globe of the eye, the superior above it, and is covered with small granulations and rhomboidal scales, its external border denticulated; body and extremities robust, the former covered with granulations, with nine or ten longitudinal rows on each side of the median line of circular tubercles; elbows and posterior surface of forearms covered with granulations; arms anteriorly and beneath with scales; the fingers and toes are each provided with a nail, free; eight subdigital laminae beneath the fourth finger; no lateral membranes to the body or tail. Chin and throat covered with granulations; abdomen and under part of extremities with quadrangular scales; 17 to 19 pores along the under part of each thigh, in the males, none in front of the anus; tail long and tapering, much longer than body, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) presenting beneath a well-defined central row of hexagonal scales, much broader than long, bordered on each side with smaller scales irregularly disposed.

Coloration. Ground color above dusky white, with a tinge of reddish brown, the brownish red tints predominating; a large dark brown blotch upon the neck bordered thinly with white, with crescentic prolongations reaching to the posterior margin of the eye; three broad transverse brown blotches (3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines) upon the back, bordered with white, and separated from each other by interspaces of about the same length as the blotches; tail banded with brown above and upon the sides.

Dimensions. Length of head 7 lines; greatest breadth 7; length of neck and body to arms 2 inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of tail 3 inches 4 lines; total length 6 inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Habitat. Liberia, west coast of Africa. Three specimens presented by Dr. Savage.

The young is of a very light straw color above, with three transverse bands about two lines in breadth, of a beautiful yellow color; blotch upon neck similar in form to that of adult, but of a beautiful light yellow color; under parts straw color; no minute black points upon the scales.

Dimensions of a young specimen. Length of head 6 lines; greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$; length of neck and body to tail 1 inch 3 lines; (tail mutilated.)

The Gymnodactyles are separated by Duméril and Bibron into two divisions, viz., the Gymnodactyles homonotes, in which the scales of the back are equal, and into Gymnodactyles heteronotes, in which the upper parts of the body are sprinkled with tubercles more or less developed. The species now described belongs to the latter division.

Gen. GYMNODACTYLUS.

Char. Five nails not retractile to all the feet; toes not dilated transversely, nor denticulated upon their edges; the fifth of the posterior toes versatile, or capable of being removed from the others at a right angle. (Duméril et Bibron, tome 3, p. 408.)

GYMNODACTYLUS TENUIS, nob.

Char. Head rather long, front depressed; nine inferior labial plates, the four first broader than the others; two plates behind the mental, followed by three others in contact with the labials, not so large; ten superior labials; rostral broader than long; two quadrangular oblique plates posterior to it, with a smaller one between them; nostrils circular, their inferior border in contact with the first labial, the anterior margin formed by the quadrangular plates above described, the posterior by a small semi-circular scale, the superior by a small irregularly shaped plate; head covered with smooth granulations, somewhat larger upon the sides; the eyebrow presenting numerous quadrangular scales, forms a complete circle around the eye; auricular openings oval, without denticulations; extremities quite slender; fingers and toes slender, each provided with a small recurved nail, with the exception of the thumb; scales beneath the fingers and toes single; body slender; tail longer than body, tapering to a point, with a row of broad scales beneath.

Coloration. Brownish above, upon the body, lighter beneath; tail yellowish, banded with brown.

Measurements. Length of head 7 lines; greatest breadth 4; length of body 1 inch, (Fr. ;) of tail 1 inch $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Habitat. Manilla. One specimen presented by Dr. Burroughs.

Fam. VARANIDÆ.

LEZARDS VARANIENS OF SAURIENS PLATYNOTES, D. & B.

We do not find among the Varanians in the collection of the Academy any which appear to be new, with the exception of the specimen now described, presented several years ago by Dr. Kane. The Museum at present contains the following species, viz., *V. niloticus*, (10 specimens,) *V. Bengalensis*, (3 sp.,) *V. bivittatus*, (4 sp.,) *V. Piquotii*, (2 sp.,) *V. arenarius*, (1 sp.,) *V. ocellatus*; (1 sp.,) the two last from the Garden of Plants in exchange. The specimen presented by Dr. Kane is the largest, by far, in the collection, and of greater dimensions than those of any of the Varanians, with the exception of the gigantic lace lizard of N. Holland, (*Hydrosaurus giganteus*, Gray,) described by Mr. Gray in the "Zoology" of the Erebus and Terror, part vi., Feb., 1845, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

VARANUS OLIVACEUS, nob.

Char. The head is large, pyramidal, broad posteriorly, slender and somewhat obtuse in front; the scales above the orbits are flattened, polygonal, several rows of unequal size, much larger than the rest, and three intermediate between the orbits and in front, still larger; the largest, however, are situated at the extremity of the snout above, and are placed in two transverse rows; the scales upon the back part of the head are more uniform in size; those upon the temples small; the nostrils are two oblique openings placed about midway between the extremity of the snout and the anterior canthus of the eye, their inferior extremity in a line with the latter; scales upon neck and body small, oval, surrounded with two rows of small granules, those upon the back more distinctly carinated, especially in its posterior part towards the tail, where the carinations are strongly developed; the scales upon the extremities are considerably larger than those upon the body, and likewise carinated, the posterior much more distinctly than the anterior; scales upon chin and throat smaller than the others, those upon under surface of extremities smooth; those upon abdomen slender, quadrangular, two lines in length, and about half a line in breadth, in transverse rows; tail circular, much longer than head, neck and body, surrounded with transverse rows of carinated elongate scales, with a slightly developed crest tapering gradually toward the end, where it is somewhat compressed; extremities well developed; fingers and toes provided with strong and powerful claws, third and fourth fingers of nearly equal length; transverse rows of large quadrangular scales beneath the fingers and toes, 16 rows beneath the second finger, 24 beneath the fourth.

Coloration. Ground color olive above, lighter below, with obscure dark colored spots and markings.

Dimensions. Length of head 5 inches, (Fr. ;) greatest breadth 3 inches; length of neck and body 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of tail 3 feet; of arm 3 inches, of forearm 3 inches 4 lines; of thigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of legs $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of longest finger, including nail, 3 inches 1 line. Total length 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circumference 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Habitat. Manilla. One specimen presented by Dr. Kane, U. S. N.

Gen. Remarks. The species above described approaches nearest the *Hydrosaurus giganteus* of Mr. Gray, but is destitute of the transverse rows of ocellated spots upon the back, and the spots upon the extremities and tail. In Mr. Gray's species the shields over the orbits are very small and granular, but in the one just described there exist above the orbit several rows of polygonal scales, some of them a line in diameter, succeeded by several larger rows, and between these, four or five rows of broad hexagonal plates.

The *Varanidæ*, divided into two sections by Duméril and Bibron, the terrestrial and aquatic, the former with a round tail and slightly developed crest, comprise two genera only, viz., *Varanus* and *Heloderma*, the former containing twelve, the latter but one species (*horridum*.)

None of this family exist in Europe, and but one is found in America, viz., *Heloderma horridum*, which inhabits Mexico. Of the others, four inhabit Asia, three Africa, and four Oceanica; of the latter, two New Holland, (*Bellii* and *varius*.) one the Japan Islands, (*chlorostigma*.) one Timor, (*Timoriensis*.) In Asia there are four species, viz., *Bengalensis*, *uebulosus*, *Diardii* and *bi-vittatus*. Three inhabit Africa, viz., *arenarius*, (*Egypt*.) *niloticus*, (*Nile, rivers of Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gaboon country*.) and *ocellatus*, (*Abyssinia and Seucgal*.) With the exception of *bi-vittatus* and *olivaceus*, all these have small scales or granulations over the orbits.

Fam. IGUANIDÆ.

SAURIENS EUNOTES, Duméril et Bibron.

Gen. HOLOTROPIS.

Char. "Head in the form of a quadrangular pyramid; cephalic plates of moderate size, angular, almost equal; a very small occipital; supra-ocular scutella

dilated transversely; the other plates oblong; neck smooth below, folded irregularly upon the sides; an oblique fold of the skin before each shoulder; anterior edge of the ear denticulated; trunk subtriangular, covered with imbricated scales of medium size, provided with carinæ, terminating in an acute point, and forming oblique lines converging towards the middle region of the back. A denticulated crest extending from the nucha to the extremity of the tail; the latter long, compressed; exterior edge of the two or three posterior fingers denticulated; no pores either in front of the anus or upon thighs." (D. et B.) Of this genus two species are described by Duméril and Bibron, viz., *Herminieri* and *Microlophus*; the first with a well developed crest and carinated ventral scales, the second with a very small crest and smooth ventral scales. In the first species the tail is strongly compressed, in the second very slightly. The species described in this paper was deposited in the Museum some time ago by Dr. Morris, and differs considerably from the last of the before-mentioned species, although resembling it in several important particulars, viz., the low crest and smooth ventral scales.

HOLOTROPIS VITTATUS, nob.

Char. Crest low, as in *Microlophus*, much more developed upon the tail; ventral scales smooth; nasal plate quite different in shape from that represented in the figure of *Microlophus* in de la Sagra, tab. vii., fig. A., (Reptiles,) being almost as broad as long; the nostril is situated immediately at its posterior edge, and not at some distance from it, as represented in the figure above mentioned; the plates upon the head are all *very strongly* carinated; the carinæ upon the dorsal scales are not situated in the middle, but a little to one side; the five middle rows of abdominal scales larger than the others.

Coloration. Probably altered by alcohol; crest greenish; ground color dark green, with reflections of bronze: a large black blotch upon each temple; a whitish colored vitta immediately beneath, extending upon the neck; another beginning above and in advance of the shoulder, extending along the sides of the body as far as the thighs; two transverse parallel bands of black across the chin; the interspaces and under parts of jaw whitish; throat greenish; abdomen, under parts of extremities and tail of a much lighter color than upon the back.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch, greatest breadth 9 lines; length of neck and body 2 inches 9 lines; of tail 4 inches 4 lines; total length 8 inches 1 line.

Habitat. Cuba. One specimen in Mus. Acad., deposited by Dr. Morris.

Ord. OPHIDIA.

Gen. TROPIDONOTUS, Kuhl.

Char. "Jaws long, teeth of the upper forming a continuous longitudinal series, although the last or posterior are generally stronger and longer by nearly one-half, and never channelled; scales of the back, and more often those of the sides, presenting a salient line or sort of carina; tail of moderate length."—Duméril and Bibron, T. vii., p. 549.

The *Tropidonotes* belong, in the arrangement of Duméril and Bibron, to the second section or sub-order of Ophidians, viz., the Aglyphodont or Azimiophid serpents, which are characterized as having recurved, conical, rounded, full and smooth teeth, without canulation at their points, and implanted in both jaws.—T. ii. p. 19. Twenty species are described by them, existing in Europe as far north as Norway, N. Africa, Greece, N. America, Seychelles, Java, borders of the Caspian Sea, E. Indies, Japan, Manilla, N. Guinea and Australia. The greater number appear to inhabit N. America. It is very remarkable that, although so numerous in the U. States, they should not be found in the Southern portion of the American continent.

TROPIDONOTUS ANNULARIS, nob.

Char. Nostrils between two plates; internasals long and narrow; a frenal; one antocular, three postocular plates; eight superior labials, the eye resting on

the fourth; præanal scute bifid; scales very distinctly carinated, except the three inferior rows, which are smooth; color above ash; beneath yellow, with transverse dark colored blotches, arranged for the most part alternately, extending upon the sides; these blotches extend about half way across the abdomen; the broadest occupy two scales, the most narrow usually but one, and occasionally unite in the middle; 19 rows of scales; 159 abdom. scuta; 33 bifid sub-caudal.

Dimensions.—Total length 2 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (Fr.) length of tail 3 in. 8 lines.

Habitat.—Ningpo, China. One specimen, in excellent preservation, in Mus. Acad., presented by Dr. McCartee.

Gen. CORONELLA.

The genus *Coronella*, established by Laurenti in 1768, is placed by Duméril and Bibron with the *Tropidonotes* in the family of *Syncrateriens*, having "all the teeth smooth, distributed in the same line, but with the last longer, without a free interspace in front of them." T. vii. p. 525. The genus is thus characterized:

"Serpents with superior maxillary teeth longer and upon the same line with the others, without interval; trunk elongated; tail moderate; scales smooth; snout rounded and a little elongated." Dum. et Bib., tom. vii. p. 607.

Seven species only are described by them, which inhabit Central and Southern Europe, Cape of Good Hope, (cana,) U. States, (getulus, Sayi, doliata, Californica.) To these may be added one formerly described by me from W. Africa, (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.) *C. triangularis*, and the present species from China. Others will no doubt be determined hereafter.

CORONELLA STRIATA, nob.

Char. Head short and thick, rostral plate large and slightly prominent, more extended transversely; internasals two in number, somewhat quadrangular, smaller than prefrontals; prefrontals large and quadrangular, frontal broad and short; occipitals large; nostrils between two plates, a long quadrangular plate reaching from the posterior nasal to the eye, with a small quadrangular plate above it, between the eye and the prefrontal; two posterior orbitals; eight superior labials, the four first narrow, the remainder broad, with the inferior margin of the orbit formed by the fourth and fifth; scales smooth and quadrangular, 17 rows; body long and robust; head thicker than neck; tail of moderate length, pointed.

Coloration. Head brown above, the margins of the plates edged with white; jaws and throat white; a brown blotch behind the eye extending to near the commissure of the mouth; a broader one upon the occiput bordered posteriorly with white; behind the white stripe on either side, which commences near the posterior extremity of the occipital plate, a large brown blotch; upon the back a row of 47 quadrate brown blotches, the interspaces white; sides spotted with brown; abdomen straw color, immaculate; thirteen blotches upon the tail extending upon the sides, with intervening white bands as upon the body; under part of tail brown spotted.

Abdom. scuta 193; præanal single; subcaudal 70.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch 6 lines, greatest breadth 1 inch, (Fr.) length of body 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest circumference 3 inches 3 lines; length of tail 8 inches. Total length 3 feet ten lines; greatest circumference 3 inches 3 lines.

Habitat. Ningpo, China. Two specimens in Mus. Acad., presented by Dr. McCartee, one fully grown, another younger, and the head and neck of a third. In one of these specimens there is a distinct anterior orbital plate, with a long quadrangular loreal between it and the posterior nasal.

CROTALIDÆ.

We have also two specimens of *Trigonocephali* from Ningpo, China, presented by Dr. McCartee, which correspond with the description of Duméril and Bibron,

and Siebold and Schlegel's excellent drawing of *Trigonocephalus Blomhoffii*, and are no doubt the same. 141 abdom. sc. ; 39 subcaudal ; 21 rows of scales, (25, according to Schlegel.) Total length of one specimen 1 foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, (Fr. ;) length of tail 1 inch 7 lines ; length of another specimen 1 foot 7 inches ; of tail 2 inches 4 lines. The tail, therefore, appears to be somewhat shorter than is indicated by the description of Professors Duméril and Schlegel, who make it one-sixth of the whole length of the animal. They state that the *Trigonocephalus Blomhoffii* is the only venomous serpent found in Japan.

RANIDÆ.

Among the reptiles recently sent to the Academy by M. Duchailu, are four fine specimens of *Chamæleo dilepis*, and a large serpent formerly described by me in the Proceedings of the Acad. N. S., Vol. vi. p. 205, (*Dendrophis flavigularis*.) The only reptiles in the collection of M. Duchailu that are not new, are four frogs, all belonging to the same species. Two of this family are already known to the collection, viz., *Rana Bibronii*, nob. (abundant,) and *Hyla punctata*, of which we have but one specimen.

RANA ALBOLABRIS, nob.

Char. Head triangular, depressed above ; snout slightly rounded ; eyes prominent ; nostrils latero-superior, two lines apart ; openings for the internal nares small and subcircular ; between them two converging lines of vomerine teeth ; eustachian foramina larger than the openings of the internal nares ; tongue obcordate, attached in front, free at the sides, notched posteriorly ; back more or less granulated ; a raised and well marked lateral fold on each side, extending from the posterior margin of the eye to the extremity of the coccyx ; tympanum circular, of moderate size, fingers free ; subarticular tubercles distinct ; base of toe much swollen ; toe and first finger of equal length, third about a line longer than the fourth ; anterior extremities moderately robust ; posterior also webbed, extending to the distal extremity of the antepenultimate phalanx in all the toes except the fourth, in which it extends to the proximal extremity of the same phalanx ; subarticular tubercles of toes less developed than those of fingers.

Coloration. Dark brown above, with obscure transverse bars of a deeper color upon posterior extremities ; anterior extremities blotched with darker brown ; a white stripe extending from the extremity of the snout, beneath the eye, and tympanum as far as the anterior extremity ; a small white spot above the shoulder, which appears to be constant, and in several of the specimens a row of smaller white spots along the sides irregularly disposed. In two of the specimens the back presents a marked tinge of olive ; the brown upon the side of the head is somewhat deeper than upon the back, resembling in this respect the *Rana sylvatica*, Le Conte, of which indeed it may be considered the representative in West Africa. Under parts whitish, more or less mingled with brown ; in some specimens the brown very greatly predominates ; under surface of thighs more or less spotted with brown.

Dimensions. Length of head 9 lines, greatest breadth 8 lines ; length of head, neck and body 1 inch 10 lines to 2 inches 1 line ; length of posterior extremities 3 inches 2 lines ; of anterior 1 inch 3 lines ; length of longest toe 9 lines ; of longest finger $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat. W. Africa. Four specimens presented by M. Duchailu.

On several new species of Reptiles in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

By EDW. HALLOWELL, M. D.

More detailed descriptions, with drawings of several of the species, will be published in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society.